

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.8350, -40.3410,  
-34.3330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(84.8350, -40.3410,  
-34.3330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	197647
RGB	25, 118, 71
RGB Percent	10%, 46%, 28%
CMY	0.9022, 0.5371, 0.7217
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 0.40, 0.54
HSL	150°, 65%, 28%
HSV	150°, 79%, 46%
XYZ	8.0187, 13.6264, 8.1635
YIQ	84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

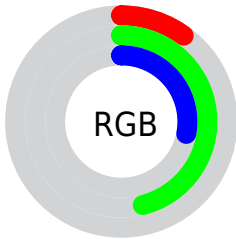
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	25, 87, 118
Decimal	1668679
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	43.69, -38.00, 18.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	44, 42.302, 153.940
Y <sub>xy</sub>	13.6264, 0.2690, 0.4571
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279858759 (0xFF197647)
YUV	84.8350, -6.8207, -52.4753
Hunter-Lab	36.9140, -25.8247, 12.7279

# Details

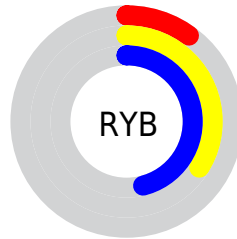
The YIQ color **84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **58.1650, 40.3410, 34.3330**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.4720, -34.8850, -34.0930**, and **42.9940, -27.3670, -27.1670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.5630, -45.5670, -38.7430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.1070, -35.1150, -29.9230**.

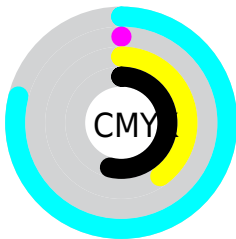
# Distribution



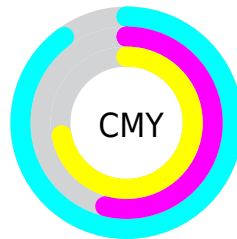
- Red (10%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 84.8350, -40.3410,  
-34.3330

■ 84.8350, -40.3410,  
-34.3330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 60.0630, -40.9830,  
-33.7110

■ 139.4720,  
-34.8850, -34.0930

■ 42.9940, -27.3670,  
-27.1670

■ 166.9450,  
-34.8390, -34.9270

■ 26.6430, -13.0170,  
-22.9130

■ 194.7170,  
-34.1970, -35.5490

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,  
-10.9830

■ 222.7170,  
-34.1970, -35.5490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 234.2810,  
-26.4970, -20.9050

■ 246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 84.8350, -40.3410,  
-34.3330

■ 84.8350, -40.3410,  
-34.3330

■ 80.5630, -45.5670,  
-38.7430

■ 89.1070, -35.1150,  
-29.9230

■ 76.2910, -50.7930,  
-43.1530

■ 93.3790, -29.8890,  
-25.5130

■ 75.8780, -51.0680,  
-43.6760

■ 97.3520, -25.2590,  
-21.3150

■ 101.6240,  
-20.0330, -16.9050

■ 105.8960,  
-14.8070, -12.4950

■ 110.1680, -9.5810,  
-8.0850

■ 114.4400, -4.3550,  
-3.6750

■ 118.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 122.6850, 5.5010,  
4.9330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



94.9360, 4.9110, -28.4410



84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330



82.6380, -67.3470, -29.4830

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330



92.7080, -63.2270, 5.9970



101.7590, 55.3830, 15.0230

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330



58.1650, 40.3410, 34.3330

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



103.0100, 47.9070, 29.3710



84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330



105.6610, -11.1460, 25.7980

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330



86.4290, -84.9110, -8.5190



106.0260, 24.6150, 32.9910



100.9300, 49.7470, -3.9890



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330



85.3740, -75.0510, -22.0190



106.0260, 24.6150, 32.9910



102.1490, 54.4650, 20.6490

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330



139.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530



93.9430, 3.0330, -38.4630



68.7550, -9.8560, -8.6080



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330



101.3230, -62.9870, -53.4430



89.9650, -54.7860, -20.3380



56.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



78.5680, -53.1310, -44.8350



160.8860, -108.5540, -92.1860



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



58.1650, 40.3410, 34.3330



59.6770, 62.9870, 53.4430



52.9210, 55.1070, 20.0270



55.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.5460, 52.8100, 45.1460



89.1140, 108.5540, 92.1860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.8350, -40.3410,

-34.3330.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330

### Protanopia

101.3590, 17.5620, -9.9100

### Deuteranopia

102.3690, 20.7700, -1.9660



## Tritanopia

93.8900, -41.0330, -10.7690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330

## Protanomaly

94.9540, -3.5270, -18.6870

## Deuteranomaly

95.7850, -1.3730, -13.6690

## Tritanomaly

90.6200, -40.5730, -19.1090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330

## Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

84.8960, -14.8070, -12.4950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(25, 118, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 118, 71)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(25, 118, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 118, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(25, 118, 71) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 118, 71) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(25, 118, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 118, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 118, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 118,  
71) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 118, 71) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 118,  
71) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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